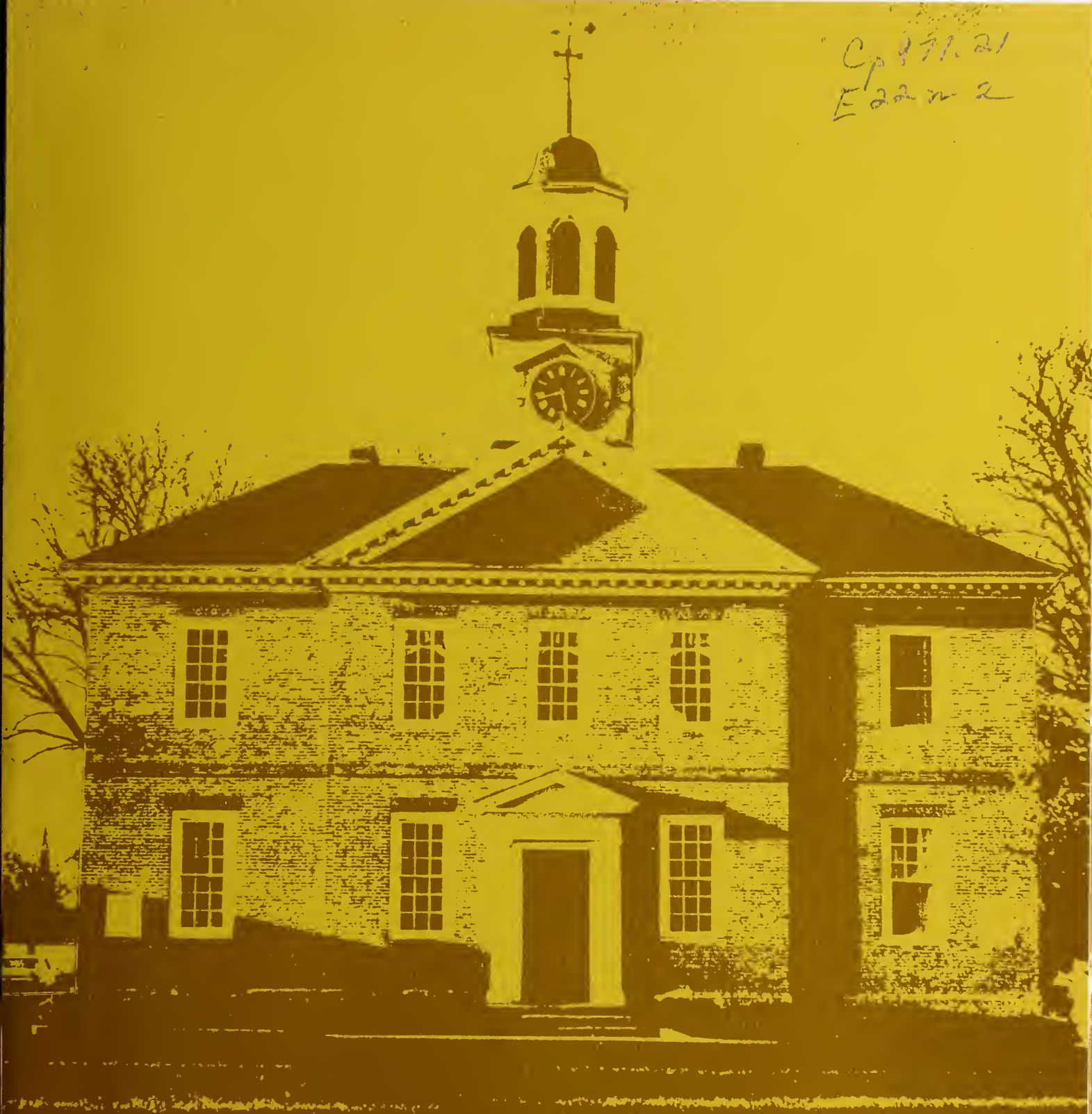


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NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS EDENTON, NORTH CAROLINA INVENTORY AND PROSPECTS

ABSTRACT

TITLE: Neighborhood Analysis, Edenton, North Carolina

AUTHOR: State of North Carolina, Department of Local Affairs,
Division of Community Planning

SUBJECT: Causes of Blight, Physical Blight, Social Blight, Economic
Blight, Individual Neighborhood Analysis and Recommendations,
Resources for Treatment of Blight, Program for Treatment
of Blight and Five Year Program

DATE: January 1970

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ABSTRACT: This study identifies blighting factors, economic, social and
physical in 19 study areas of eight neighborhoods of Edenton.
A program for the treatment and prevention of blight for each
neighborhood and for the entire town is proposed in this study.



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NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS EDENTON, NORTH CAROLINA

INVENTORY AND PROSPECTS

The preparation of this report was financed in part through an urban planning grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, under the provision of Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended.

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to identify and show the presence of blight in the Town of Edenton and to recommend positive action to eliminate present blight and to prevent future blight. For this purpose the town has been divided into 19 study areas located in eight neighborhoods.

Blight defies concrete definition, but for purposes of this study, blight is that combination of forces; physical, economic, and social that mar the appearance of Edenton and adversely affects the health, safety, and general well being of its citizens. Blight can be seen in deteriorated and dilapidated houses, in unpaved and unsafe streets, overcrowded living conditions, unsafe water and lack of adequate sewer facilities. It can be seen in rows of houses with no parks or open spaces.

It comes to the surface in illegitimate children, infant deaths, diseases and crimes large and small. It shows in families who because of lack of education, disability or age are unable to earn an income to bring them into the mainstream of life in Edenton.

However blight is identified, it exacts a price. If it is ignored, it tends to spread and exact even more cost. For example, the dilapidated house in the older part of town close to schools, shopping, and facilities provided at great cost to the citizens, may hardly be listed on the tax books,

while new residential development tends to go out beyond the town.

When a community takes steps to eliminate blight, it also costs, but this cost brings benefits to the whole town. The benefits may be measured on the tax books, but most importantly, they are reflected in the lives of the people.

CAUSES OF BLIGHT

All of the many varied causes of blight are interrelated. The physical environment, social condition, and economic situations act and are acted upon. Some of the common conditions which lead to blight are listed below.

1. Poor Lot Platting Practice: Small lots, poorly laid out with poor drainage and inadequate traffic circulation have created undesirable development. Subdivision Regulations could prevent such development in the future.

2. Absence of Codes: Poor initial construction of dwellings and lack of constant enforcement to maintain minimum standards of housing.

3. Absence of Zoning Ordinance: The lack of zoning ordinance results in residential uses in low areas subject to flooding, crowded conditions, and the mixing of incompatible uses of land.

4. Mixed Land Use: Residential uses often suffer from scattered industrial and commercial uses.

5. Low Income: Families with low income are unable to afford safe and adequate housing and must live in substandard housing.

6. Doubling Up: Due to lack of income, families double up living in crowded conditions with lack of privacy.

7. Obsolete Buildings: Changes in living standards make many older structures with inadequate plumbing and wiring obsolete.

8. Heavy Traffic Flow: Residential development along heavily travelled streets may be unsafe and residents may suffer from noise and fumes.

9. Inadequate Utilities: Some areas outside city limits are lacking in public water and sewer, and health of the residents is endangered by unsanitary conditions.

10. Inadequate Recreation Facilities: Failure to provide recreation facilities in densely developed areas where individual lots do not give room for recreation.

11. Rental Properties: Failure of landlord to maintain property and tenant to take interest in maintaining property, because of many factors, causes blight to spread.

12. Social and Economic Factors: People in broken homes; uneducated and unskilled people; elderly, handicapped, and disabled people are often unable to afford adequate housing.

13. Lack of Motivation: People living in blighted areas often resign themselves to their condition and have no hope to ever better their conditions. On the other hand, people who live outside blighted areas tend to overlook blight.

The following sections of this report will show how those causes apply to Edenton. For purposes of this study, the Town was divided into 19 study areas, as shown on the map on page 5 of this report. These study areas were combined into eight neighborhoods as shown on the map on page 23 of this report.

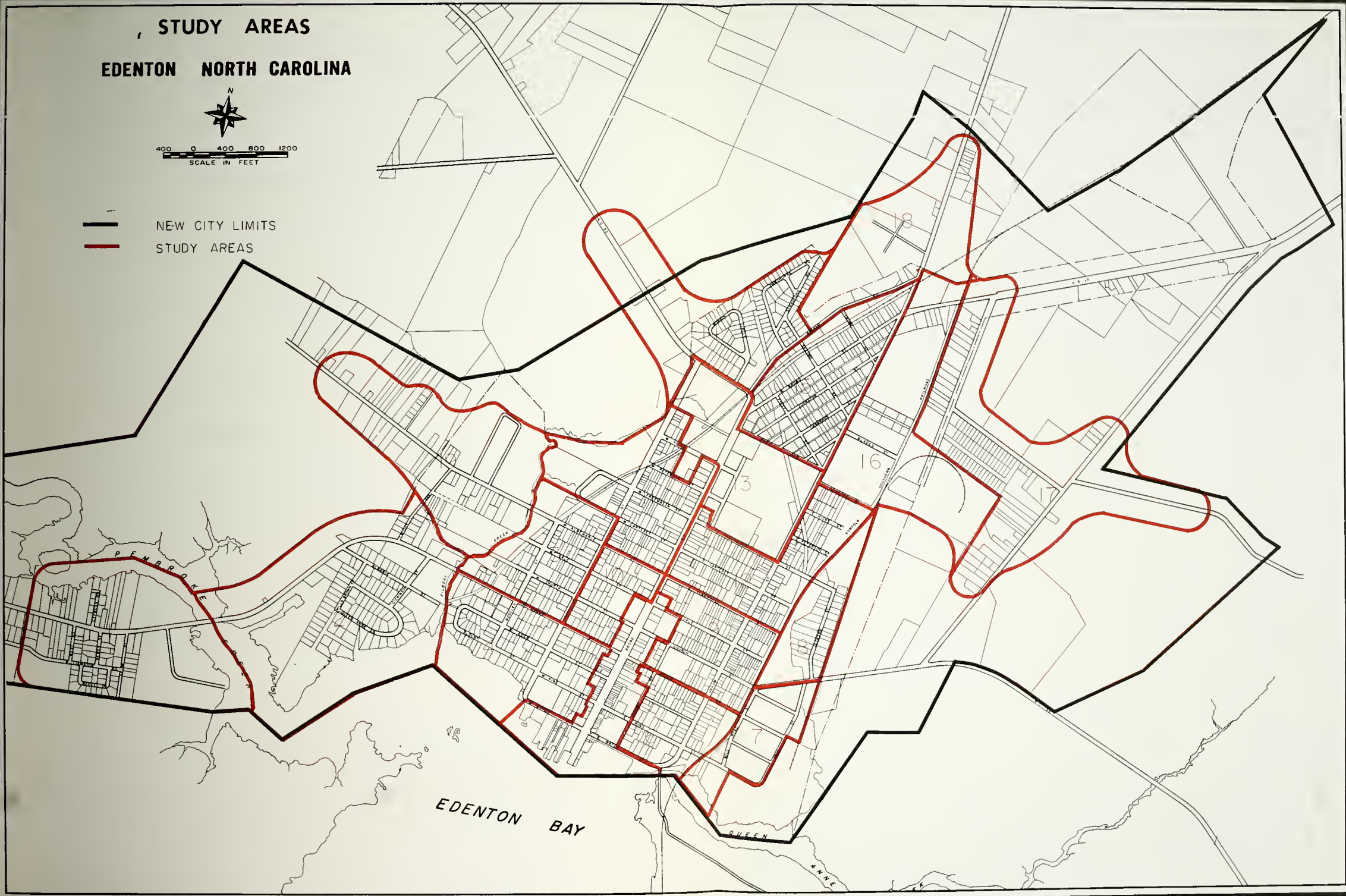
STUDY AREAS

EDENTON NORTH CAROLINA



400 0 400 800 1200
SCALE IN FEET

— NEW CITY LIMITS
— STUDY AREAS



PHYSICAL BLIGHT

A. Building Conditions

A visual survey of building conditions was made for the 19 study areas. This survey is based on exterior conditions and represents a value judgement on the part of the surveyor.

The housing classifications used are defined as follows:

1. Sound housing - has no visible exterior defects.
2. Housing in need of minor repair - has only slight defects, such as need of paint or slight damage to porch steps, etc.
3. Housing in need of major repair - has one or more defects of an intermediate nature that must be corrected if the unit is to continue to provide safe and adequate shelter.
4. Dilapidated - housing does not provide safe and adequate shelter and in its present condition endangers the health, safety, and well-being of the occupants. Such housing has one or more critical defects or a combination of intermediate defects. The defects are either so critical or so widespread that the structure should be extensively repaired, rebuilt, or torn down.

See Illustration No. 2 on page 11 for the result of this survey. Study Areas 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 17, 18, and 19 have over 40% of their dwellings in need of major repair or dilapidated.

B. Mixed Land Use

Indiscriminate mixture of land use works to the detriment of the neighborhood, and residential uses suffer most from the mixture. Residential development is influenced by mixed use in almost every study area.

TABLE I
CONDITION OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

Study Area	Standard	Minor	Major	Dilapid.	Total	% Major or Dilapid.	% Dilapid.
1	52	24	1	2	79	3.8	2.5
2	45	1	--	--	46	---	---
3	36	25	36	14	111	45.0	12.6
4	83	19	5	--	107	4.7	---
5	4	2	--	--	6	---	---
6	27	25	33	4	89	41.6	4.5
7	6	30	37	--	73	50.7	---
8	17	6	2	--	25	8.0	---
9	20	31	58	29	138	63.0	21.0
10	41	6	4	--	51	9.8	---
11	28	21	57	19	125	60.8	15.2
12	24	32	49	29	134	58.2	21.7
13	--	--	--	1	1	100.0	100.0
14	100	13	--	7	120	5.8	5.8
15	73	67	18	1	159	11.9	.6
16	4	--	--	--	4	---	---
17	11	9	21	16	57	64.9	28.1
18	14	--	28	12	54	74.1	22.2
19	12	9	8	16	45	53.3	35.6
	597	320	357	150	1424	28.58	10.53

As of January 1969

TABLE II
NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

Study Area	Single Family	Two Family	Three Family	Four Family	Mobile	Total+ Struct.	Total D. U.
1	77	2	-	-	--	79	81
2	46	-	-	-	--	46	46
3	109	1	-	1*	1	111	119
4	103	4	-	-	--	107	111
5	6	-	-	-	--	6	6
6	89	-	-	-	--	89	89
7	60	13	-	-	--	73	86
8	24	-	-	1	4	25	32
9	134	4	-	-	4	138	146
10	51	-	-	-	--	51	51
11	117	7	1	-	1	125	135
12	122	11	-	1	1	134	149
13	1	-	-	-	--	1	1
14	119	1	-	-	--	120	121
15	151	7	-	1	15	159	184
16	2	1	-	1	--	4	8
17	57	-	-	-	--	57	57
18	54	-	-	-	1	54	55
19	44	-	1	-	1	45	48
Totals	1366	51	2	5	28	1424	1525

* Seven family

+ Not including mobile homes

As of January 1969

The recently revised zoning ordinance properly enforced should serve to diminish future damage due to mixing of uses.

C. Street Conditions

Edenton has many streets that are paved but do not have curb and gutter. Edenton is to be commended in that there are very few unpaved streets in the town.

Curb and gutter would help protect the investment that the town has made in street improvements.

D. Inadequate Lot Size

Lots that are less than 6,000 square feet in area are considered to be inadequate for single family residential use. See map on page 33 of the Land Development Plan, Edenton, North Carolina Inventory and Prospects for a description of residential lot sizes. Study Areas 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 15, and 19 are areas where inadequate lot size is a problem. When inadequate lots are built on and especially when the lots are under separate ownership, the problem is difficult to solve. Inadequate lot size can be remedied by combining two lots. In Edenton this would be difficult in all Study Areas besides 7 and 19 because of high development and mixed ownership. Therefore, this condition could only be eliminated by urban renewal or redevelopment.

Subdivision regulations adequately enforced will help to prevent future problems due to inadequate lot size.

SUBSTANDARD HOUSING
EDENTON NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND



E. Community Facilities

Community facilities may enhance or detract from the neighborhood. A later study will deal exclusively with community facilities for Edenton. Illustration No. 3 shows existing public facilities.

Fire Protection:

Edenton has one fire station which is located near John A. Holmes School. This station is relatively new and is situated to give excellent protection to all existing residential development areas.

Water and Sewer System:

All residential study areas are served by city water and sewer, except portions of Study Areas 17, 18, 14, and 19, which have recently been annexed by the Town of Edenton. A portion of Study Area 14 is outside the corporate limits.

In Study Areas 14, 19, 17, 18, there are many outside privies and wells on the same lot. In these areas there is already a danger to the health of the citizens. Edenton is now taking steps toward annexation which would bring public water and sewer into these areas.

Parks and Recreation:

Edenton has a great need for park and recreation facilities. One park is situated in Study Area 5, the central business area; one in Study Area 13 near the John A. Holmes School and another is located in Study Area 14. Dense resi-

dential development makes public open space in the form of parks and recreational areas most important and the lack of undeveloped land makes it more difficult to obtain. There is a need in each study area for park and recreation facilities.

Schools:

Schools in Edenton have been in a state of transition in attempts to comply with court guidelines. Illustration No. 3 shows existing schools and grades for the school year 68-69. At the present time it is difficult to tie schools to neighborhoods because of recent changes, except walking distances to schools, especially elementary schools. The spread of residential neighborhoods makes it necessary for some students to have to cross heavy traffic and meet vehicular traffic to the schools themselves. Priority should be given to development of Edenton's thoroughfare plan to relieve through traffic from city streets.

F. Pedestrian Accidents

There were 24 pedestrian accidents in Edenton from January 66 to January 69. This is a high rate and includes one fatality. Most accidents occur on U.S. Route 17 where vehicular traffic is very heavy. The implementation of the Edenton Thoroughfare Plan would help to eliminate some of the traffic burden on Queen and Broad Streets.

G. Vehicular Accidents

There were 154 vehicular accidents from January 1966 to January 1969. Here, as in pedestrian accidents, most acci-

EDENTON NORTH CAROLINA

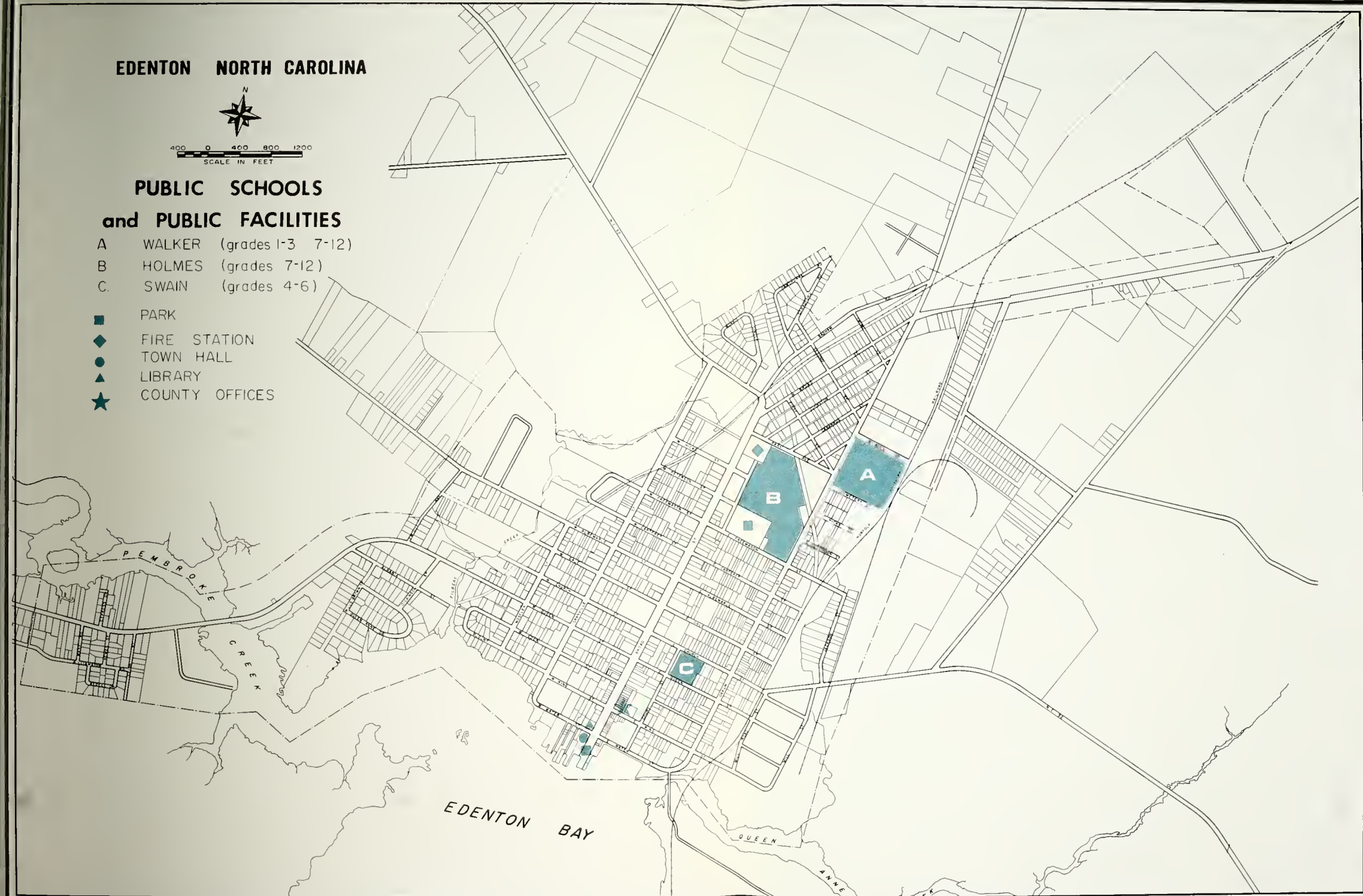


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SCALE IN FEET

PUBLIC SCHOOLS and PUBLIC FACILITIES

- A WALKER (grades 1-3 7-12)
- B HOLMES (grades 7-12)
- C SWAIN (grades 4-6)

- PARK
- ◆ FIRE STATION
- TOWN HALL
- ▲ LIBRARY
- ★ COUNTY OFFICES



dents occur on U.S. Route 17. Also the central business district accounts for a number. Again it is imperative that the thoroughfare plan be implemented to relieve traffic congestion. For 1966 Average Daily Traffic Flow, see map on page 106 of the Land Development Plan, Edenton, North Carolina, Inventory and Prospects. This shows that Broad Street has a high volume of traffic, over 5,000 vehicles daily average traffic, and relief must be given to improve this dangerous condition.

SOCIAL BLIGHT

Social blight indicators in the form of crime, venereal disease, illegitimate births, TB, and infant death shows more clearly than most indicators, the high cost of blight to the individual in the neighborhood and to the town. These indicators point to a breakdown of moral health, mental health, and physical health of the people.

The following chart illustrates the extent of social blight within Edenton. This information was furnished by the Edenton Police Department and the Chowan County Health Department.

Study Areas 9, 11, and 12 have the largest occurrence of social blighting factors.

Study Areas 18 and 19, both recently annexed, have a large occurrence of social blighting factors. Crime data was not available for these two study areas.

Study Area 5 which shows a large occurrence of crime, includes the central business district and is primarily commercial and institutional, rather than residential.

TABLE III
OCCURRENCE OF SOCIAL BLIGHT

Study Area	Felony ^a	Misdemeanor ^a	Venereal Disease ^d	T.B. ^e	Illegit. Birth ^f	Infant Death ^f
1	-	--	--	-	--	-
2	-	1	--	-	--	-
3	1	8	1	2	3	-
4	-	2	--	-	--	-
5	1	26	--	-	--	-
6	-	4	--	2	2	1
7	-	3	--	-	1	-
8	-	-	--	-	--	-
9	2	25	12	8	8	2
10	1	1	--	1	--	-
11	2	28	5	5	5	2
12	1	23	15	3	10	2
13	1	5	--	-	--	-
14	-	3	2	-	1	-
15	-	5	-	-	1	1
16	-	-	-	-	--	-
17	b	5 ^b	1	4	3	1
18	c	c	5	3	11	3
19	c	c	3	2	4	1
	9	139	44	30	49	14

a. 1968 Calendar Year Arrests - Location given is site of the offense.

b. Data Not Complete

c. Data Not Complete

d. January 1965 - January 1969

e. January 1960 - January 1969

f. January 1966 - January 1969

ECONOMIC BLIGHT

Economic blight shows itself in the community in all the other indicators of blight. It indicates the lack of ability of the people to support themselves.

The Population and Economy Study for Edenton, published in May 1967, gives an in depth look at economic structure of Edenton based on 1960 census data. This information is not available on a neighborhood basis. Some excerpts from this report are as follows:

1. Median family income (1959) Edenton \$3,918
2. Median nonwhite family income (1959)
 Edenton \$2,181
3. Out of a total of 1108 families, 419
 families (37.8%) had annual incomes
 of less than \$3,000.00

While the above information is for the whole town, it demonstrates that more economic blight is evident in non-white neighborhoods. See Illustration No. 4 on page 23 for a racial housing patterns by Study Areas.

The following table lists recipients of welfare checks in Edenton by Study Area. This information was furnished by the Chowan County Welfare Department. Study Areas 3, 9, and 12 show most recipients.

TABLE IV
RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE*

<u>Area</u>	<u>Dependent Children</u>	<u>Permanent Disability</u>	<u>Old Age Assistance</u>
1	-	1	-
2	1	-	-
3	4	5	10
4	-	-	-
5	-	-	-
6	1	-	4
7	-	-	1
8	1	1	-
9	5	4	12
10	-	-	1
11	7	-	4
12	5	2	6
13	-	-	-
14	1	1	2
15	1	1	1
16	-	-	-
17	1	2	-
18	3	-	2
19	4	1	2
	<hr/> 34	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 45

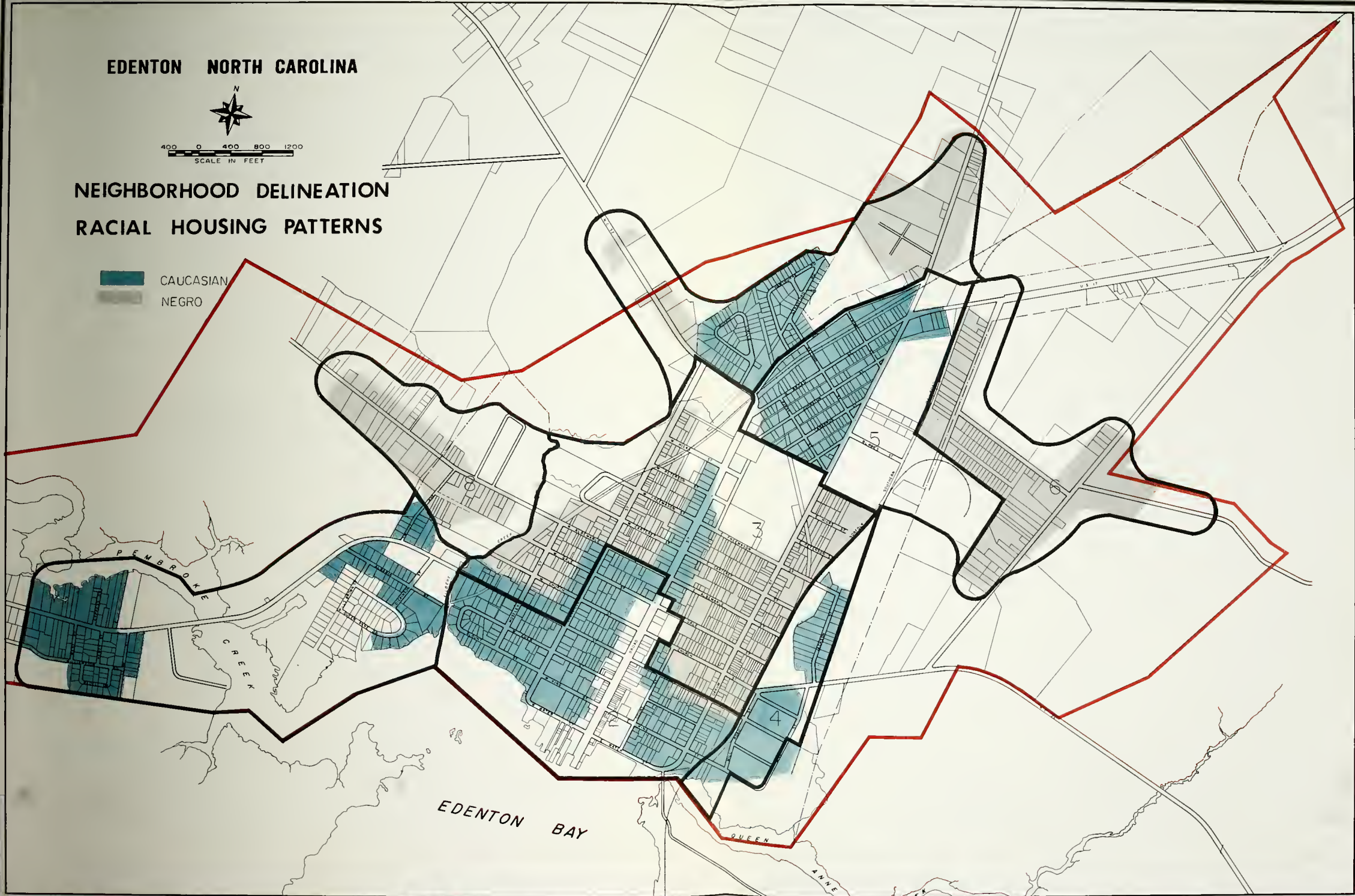
*January 1967

EDENTON NORTH CAROLINA



NEIGHBORHOOD DELINEATION
RACIAL HOUSING PATTERNS

CAUCASIAN
NEGRO



NEIGHBORHOOD #1

LOCATION: Neighborhood #1 consisting of Study Areas One and Two, is in west Edenton on both sides of U.S. Route 17. It is bounded on the north, and south by the corporate limits; on the east by Filbert Creek; and on the west by Douglas Avenue.

LAND USE: The land use is mixed residential and commercial with commercial along U.S. Route 17. Approximately 50% of the land is vacant, and already divided into residential lots. Residential development north of the highway adjoining Pembroke Creek has resulted in some large lots. Lands adjacent to the water are subject to flooding.

ZONING: Most of this neighborhood was not protected until the Town's Zoning Ordinance was revised on May 27, 1969. The neighborhood now is primarily zoned residential, with highway commercial on U.S. 17 at Pembroke Creek and neighborhood commercial on U.S. 17 west of Filbert Creek.

POPULATION DATA: This neighborhood has 125 residential structures, 127 individual dwelling units housing an estimated population of 431.

CHARACTER OF NEIGHBORHOOD: Neighborhood No. 1 is in the western residential growth corridor along U.S. Route 17. Seven new housing starts have been recorded here from January 1967 to January 1969. This area will continue to develop residentially. The historical site "Albania" is located in the southeast section of this neighborhood.

BLIGHTING FACTORS WITHIN THE NEIGHBORHOOD:

1. Three houses are in need of major repair or dilapidated.
2. Three blocks are without paved streets.

3. There is no public park or play area in the neighborhood.
4. One pedestrian accident and eight vehicular accidents occurred in this neighborhood between January 1966 and January 1969.
5. U.S. Route 17 passes through the center of this neighborhood with an average daily vehicular volume of over 3000 vehicles.
6. There was one misdemeanor in this neighborhood in 1968.
7. There was one infant mortality from January 1966 to January 1969.
8. There is one recipient of permanent disability assistance and one recipient of dependent children assistance in this neighborhood.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT:

1. Form a Neighborhood Development Committee to promote recreation and paint-up-fix-up programs in the neighborhood.
2. Institute a paint-up, fix-up program and general clean-up concentrating on the west portion of the neighborhood.
3. Provide neighborhood parks with basketball backboards, swings, slide, sand box, tricycle track, etc., at the following locations:
 - A. in residential development west of Pembroke Creek and south of U.S. Route 17; and
 - B. in residential development west of Filberts Creek.
4. Surface unpaved sections of Williamston Street, Leigh Street, and Albania Street.
5. Effectuate the Town Thoroughfare Plan to reduce traffic hazards by eliminating through traffic on U.S. Route 17.

NEIGHBORHOOD #2

LOCATION: Neighborhood #2, consisting of Study Areas Four, Five, Six and Ten, is in the south central part of the town, east and west of Broad Street. It is bounded on the north by Queen and Albemarle Streets; on the east by the railroad; on the south by Edenton Bay and on the west by Filbert Creek.

LAND USE: This neighborhood encompasses the central business district, most of the social and cultural uses, some industrial along the bay, as well as residential uses. While most of the commercial use is on both sides of Broad Street, there is no clear break between commercial use and adjoining residential use. There is also scattered commercial use in residential areas. There is almost no vacant land.

ZONING: Under the Revised Zoning Ordinance adopted May 27, 1969, most of this neighborhood is zoned residential, with downtown commercial on both sides of Broad Street.

POPULATION DATA: This neighborhood has 253 residential structures, 257 individual dwelling units housing an estimated population of 871.

CHARACTER OF NEIGHBORHOOD: Neighborhood #2 is in the old central part of town. It contains the central business district; city, county, and professional offices, and churches. It has many structures of historical importance and architectural value, and bounds Edenton Bay. There is no room for expansion as land is not available. The restoration of historic structures and the erection of new structures such as the Town Hall, along with small public squares have enhanced the neighborhood. However, from most of the attractive sections, one is able to view physical blight in the form of deteriorating or dilapidated structures.

BLIGHTING FACTORS WITHIN THE NEIGHBORHOOD:

1. Forty-six houses are in need of major repair or dilapidated.
2. Mixed land use is influencing residences around the central business district.
3. Residential lot sizes are between 3500 and 6500 sq. ft. in two blocks near King and Oakum Streets.
4. There is no park in the neighborhood to provide active recreation.
5. Seven pedestrian accidents and 58 vehicular accidents occurred in this neighborhood between January 1966 and January 1969.
6. U.S. Route 17 passes by this neighborhood on West Queen Street with an average daily vehicular volume of over 3000 vehicles and on a portion of Broad Street with an average daily vehicular volume of over 5000 vehicles.
7. Two felonies and 33 misdemeanors were committed in this neighborhood in 1968. (Almost all of these were in Study Area 5 - the Central Business District).
8. There were three cases of tuberculosis in this neighborhood between January 1960 and January 1969.
9. There were two illegitimate births and one infant death in this neighborhood from January 1966 to January 1969.
10. There are five recipients of Old Age Assistance and one recipient of Dependent Children Assistance in this neighborhood.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT:

1. The Town should actively seek Federal financial assistance for a general Neighborhood Improvement Program. Such a program should be aimed at conservation and rehabilitation of structures within the neighborhood, the acquisition of land for open space and recreation and public facilities, and the preservation of historic structures.

2. The Edenton Chamber of Commerce should begin an active program to upgrade the Central Business District. It should prepare, finance and implement a Central Business District Development Plan which would include the following specific elements:

- A. Safety and Convenience: The plan should promote pedestrian and vehicle safety by providing safe and accessible off-street parking at the rear of all stores, with well marked pedestrian walkways and rear entrances provided. Such parking areas should be well lighted. On-street parking should be eliminated on narrow east-west streets such as King Street.
- B. Appearance: A concentrated effort should be made to improve structures in the Central Business District, front, rear and interior. Efforts should be made to preserve valuable architectural features in existing buildings. Improvements should be coordinated and as far as possible contribute to Edenton's historic value. Sidewalks on Broad Street should be resurfaced. Curb and gutter should be installed in parking lots along with general landscaping and plantings.
- C. Coordination: The Plan should support the preservation of the many historic and architecturally valuable structures in and around the Central Business District and the acquisition of open space around such structures.

The plan should provide a landscaped parking lot as a buffer between the Central Business District and adjoining residential development.

- 3. Establish a Downtown Waterfront Development Committee to promote the development of the downtown and historic waterfront so that the whole town might realize the natural benefits of this resource. The waterfront development should encompass all the area between Water Street and Edenton Bay. Historic Edenton and the Chamber of Commerce should form this committee. Land acquisition and detail development planning should begin immediately on this project.
- 4. Historic preservation efforts should be promoted through Historic Edenton. This organization should strive to enhance the entire neighborhood by work-

ing with the Chamber of Commerce in coordination of the Downtown Development Plan with the preservation of Edenton's heritage. It should encourage the acquisition of open space near historic structures. It should institute and promote the upgrading of residential structures in the neighborhood and provisions for play areas for children.

5. A Residential Neighborhood Development Committee should be formed to promote paint-up, fix-up, general clean up, and recreation in the neighborhood.
6. A playground should be provided in the neighborhood. The paved parking lot of the First Baptist Church could be utilized as a playground with basketball goals, tennis, etc. when not used for church activities.
7. Enforce Housing Codes to remove unsound structures and bring others up to minimum standards.
8. Effectuate the Town Thoroughfare Plan to reduce traffic hazards by eliminating through traffic on U.S. Route 17.

NEIGHBORHOOD #3

LOCATION: Neighborhood #3, consisting of Study Areas Three, Nine, Eleven, Twelve, and Thirteen, is the central section of Edenton, located east and west of Broad Street. It is bounded on the north by N.C. Route 32 and Park Avenue; on the east by the railroad; on the south by Queen Street and Albemarle Street; and on the west by Filbert Creek.

LAND USE: Land use is mixed, but mainly residential. A school, fire station, hospital and cemetery are located within this neighborhood. Large commercial uses are found on Broad Street and small establishments are scattered throughout the neighborhood. Industrial uses are found adjacent to the school, hospital and cemetery.

ZONING: Under the Revised Zoning Ordinance, adopted May 27, 1969, most of this neighborhood is zoned residential. However, present zoning includes Neighborhood, Highway, and Shopping Center Commercial Districts and Unoffensive Industrial Districts.

POPULATION DATA: This neighborhood has 509 residential structures and seven mobile homes comprising 550 individual dwelling units housing an estimated population of 1,865.

CHARACTER OF NEIGHBORHOOD: Neighborhood #3 is in the center old part of town. It is characterized by rather dense residential development with a large number of deteriorated or dilapidated houses. There is almost no vacant land. Six new housing starts have been recorded in this neighborhood between January 1967 and January 1969. Broad Street (U.S. Route 17) runs through the center of the neighborhood and railroads are located on east and west sides of the neighborhood.

BLIGHTING FACTORS WITHIN THE NEIGHBORHOOD:

1. Two hundred and ninety two houses out of a total of 509 houses are in need of major repair or dilapidated.
2. Mixed land use has effect on residential use through the neighborhood.
3. Approximately 50% of the lots are between 3500 and 6500 sq. ft. in area.
4. There is a lack of park facilities in the neighborhood to provide for active play.
5. Twelve pedestrian accidents and 63 vehicle accidents occurred in this neighborhood between January 1966 and January 1969.
6. U.S. Route 17 (Broad Street) passes through the center of this neighborhood with an average daily vehicle volume of over 5000 vehicles.
7. Seven felonies and 89 misdemeanors were committed in this neighborhood in 1968.
8. There were 33 cases of venereal disease in this neighborhood from January 1965 to January 1969.
9. There were 30 cases of tuberculosis between January 1960 and January 1969.
10. There were 26 illegitimate births and six infant deaths between January 1966 and January 1969.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT:

1. The Town should seek Federal financial assistance for an urban renewal and conservation program for the town to include this neighborhood. Such a program should be aimed at the clearance and removal of dilapidated housing, the rehabilitation and conservation of more sound housing, the acquisition of open space and active recreation areas.
2. A Neighborhood Development Committee should be established to promote general development in the neighborhood and to represent the neighborhood citizens, and to promote recreation activities.

3. Public housing should be provided in this neighborhood to replace substandard housing.
4. A small play field with basketball backboard, swings, slide and sandbox should be established on vacant lots on Oakum Street.
5. A strip greenway park should be developed along Filbert Creek or along old railroad right-of-way. This park should include basketball backboards, swings, slide, picnic tables, outdoor fireplace, and bike trails.

NEIGHBORHOOD #4

LOCATION: Neighborhood #4, consisting of Study Areas Seven and Eight, is located in the southeast section of town. It is bounded on the north, east and west by railroad and on the south by Queen Anne Creek.

LAND USE: The land use is primarily residential with some industrial and commercial, primarily along N.C. Route 32.

ZONING: Under the Revised Zoning Ordinance, adopted May 27, 1969, most of this neighborhood is zoned residential, with an unoffensive industrial district in the southern part of the neighborhood.

POPULATION DATA: This neighborhood has 98 residential structures and four mobile homes comprising 118 individual dwelling units housing an estimated population of 400.

CHARACTER OF NEIGHBORHOOD: This neighborhood has one large residential section under the ownership of an adjacent industry. However, there is a lack of recreation facilities. No buffers exist between residence and industry. N.C. Route 32 runs through this neighborhood.

BLIGHTING FACTORS WITHIN THE NEIGHBORHOOD:

1. There are 39 houses in need of major repair.
2. The mixture of land use has an effect on housing conditions.
3. Dense residential development exists in industry owned residential neighborhood.
4. There are no public parks or public recreation facilities within the neighborhood.
5. One pedestrian accident and four vehicle accidents occurred in this neighborhood between January 1966 and January 1969.

6. There were four misdemeanors in this neighborhood in 1968.
7. There was one illegitimate birth in this neighborhood between January 1960 and January 1969.
8. There is one recipient of permanent disability assistance and one recipient of dependent children assistance in this neighborhood.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT:

1. Form a Neighborhood Development Committee to promote paint-up, fix-up, clean-up and recreation.
2. This is an unusual opportunity for a local industry to work with its employees and others in the neighborhood to bring all residences up to standard and to provide an active recreation area. One ball field is located on mill property at the present time.

A park should be established on low land between Mill Road and Queen Anne Creek with a ball field, swings, slides, basketball backboards, picnic tables and outdoor fireplace.

3. A small playfield should be constructed on vacant land near the intersection of Jackson Street and Freemason Street with basketball backboard, swings, slide, sandbox and tricycle track.
4. The Town Thoroughfare Plan should be adopted and implemented to reduce through traffic on N.C. Route 32.

NEIGHBORHOOD #5

LOCATION: Neighborhood #5, consisting of Study Areas Fifteen and Sixteen, is located in the north-east section. It is bounded on the north by the old corporate limits; on the east generally by the railroad; on the south by Park Avenue; and on the west by Bradham Road.

LAND USE: Land use is primarily residential between Broad Street and Oakum Street with mixed commercial. It is primarily industrial east of Oakum Street with some residential plus a school. It is mixed residential, commercial and industrial between Broad Street and Bradham Road.

ZONING: Under the Revised Zoning Ordinance, this neighborhood is primarily zoned residential. There are commercial and industrial districts.

POPULATION DATA: This neighborhood has 163 residential and 15 mobile homes comprising 192 individual dwelling units housing an estimated population of 651.

CHARACTER OF NEIGHBORHOOD: The residential section of this neighborhood is fairly compact, except along main traffic arterials where other uses have encroached. One school is located within the neighborhood and one adjacent to it. There is also industrial use along the railroads. U.S. Route 17 runs through the neighborhood.

BLIGHTING FACTORS WITHIN THE NEIGHBORHOOD:

1. There are 18 houses in need of major repair and one dilapidated house in this neighborhood.
2. Mixed land use affects the neighborhood along Broad Street and Oakum Street.
3. Approximately 50% of residential lots are 3500 to 6500 square feet.
4. There are no parks within the neighborhood.

5. Two pedestrian accidents and 24 vehicle accidents occurred in this neighborhood.
6. There were five misdemeanors within this neighborhood in 1968.
7. There was one illegitimate birth and one infant death in this neighborhood between January 1966 and January 1969.
8. There is one recipient of old age assistance, one recipient of aid to dependent children, one recipient of permanent disability assistance.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT:

1. Form a Neighborhood Development Committee to promote paint-up, fix-up, clean-up and recreation in the neighborhood.
2. Industries on Oakum Street and Broad Street and commercial establishments should provide buffers, screening and landscaping next to residential and public uses. They should also work to reduce noise, smoke, and odor.
3. A park should be provided on the north side of Blades Street with basketball backboards, tennis court, swings, slides, etc.
4. Effectuate the Town Thoroughfare Plan to eliminate through traffic from U.S. Route 17 (Broad Street). Future traffic demands on Broad Street will cause an extremely hazardous situation, directly affecting this neighborhood.
5. Housing codes should be enforced to bring all homes up to standard in this neighborhood.

NEIGHBORHOOD #6

LOCATION: Neighborhood No. 6, consisting of Study Area Seventeen, is located in the northeast section of Edenton, most of which was recently annexed. It is bounded on the north by the old corporate limits and underdeveloped land; on the east by the old Hertford Road; and on the south by undeveloped land.

LAND USE: Most of the land in this neighborhood is undeveloped. There is scattered residential mixed with commercial mainly along the road, with one industrial use.

ZONING: Under the Revised Zoning Ordinance, adopted May 27, 1969, most of this neighborhood is zoned Residential. There is also a Highway Commercial District, an Unoffensive Industrial District and an Offensive Industrial District.

POPULATION DATA: This neighborhood has 57 residential structures, 57 individual dwelling units housing an estimated population of 193.

CHARACTER OF NEIGHBORHOOD: Most of this neighborhood until recently has been outside the corporate limits and residential development is sparse and scattered along the roads. Public water and sewer is not available in most areas. It is near industrial development and undeveloped land.

BLIGHTED FACTORS WITHIN THE NEIGHBORHOOD:

NOTE - Since most of this neighborhood was outside Edenton's corporate limits until recently, data was not available to the degree that it was in other areas.

1. There are 21 houses in need of major repair and 16 dilapidated houses out of a total of 57 houses in this neighborhood.

2. Mixed land use has influenced residential development along the railroad.
3. There is approximately 1/5 mile of unpaved street in this neighborhood.
4. Most of the homes do not have public water and sewer.
5. There are no public parks or recreation facilities in this area.
6. There were five misdemeanors in this neighborhood in 1968 (data not complete).
7. There was one case of venereal disease in this neighborhood between January 1965 and January 1969.
8. There were four cases of tuberculosis between January 1960 and January 1969.
9. There were three illegitimate births and one infant death between January 1966 and January 1969.
10. There is one recipient of assistance to dependent children and there are two recipients of permanent disability assistance.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT:

1. Extend water and sewer to homes within this neighborhood.
2. Form a Neighborhood Development Committee to promote paint-up, clean-up, fix-up, and recreation in the neighborhood.
3. Extend streets as outlined on the Edenton Thoroughfare Plan to Oakum Street.
4. Provide sidewalk to schools along extended major streets.

NEIGHBORHOOD #7

LOCATION: Neighborhood #7, consisting of Study Areas Fourteen and Eighteen, is located in the northwest part of Edenton. It consists of an area bounded by the old corporate limits, N.C. Route 32 and Badham Road, plus areas along N.C. Route 32 and Paradise Road outside the old corporate limits.

LAND USE: Approximately 50% of the land is undeveloped. The developed land is primarily residential with compact residential subdivisions and scattered residential along U.S. Route 17 and N.C. Route 32. There is industrial use along Badham Road and some commercial use.

ZONING: Under the Revised Zoning Ordinance, adopted May 27, 1969, most of this neighborhood is zoned Residential with Unoffensive Industrial and Medical Arts Districts also.

POPULATION DATA: This neighborhood has 174 residential structures and one mobile home comprising 176 individual dwelling units housing an estimated population of 597.

CHARACTER OF NEIGHBORHOOD: The portion of this neighborhood within the old corporate limits represents rather compact residential growth. Future residential growth must go into land sparsely developed and with housing generally in poor condition. N.C. Route 32 and Paradise Road run through this neighborhood.

BLIGHTING FACTORS WITHIN THE NEIGHBORHOOD:

Because a good portion of this neighborhood was located outside the corporate limits until recently, certain data was not available.

1. There are 28 houses in need of major repair and 19 dilapidated houses within this neighborhood.

2. There is influence of mixed land use along Badham Road.
3. There is $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of unpaved street outside corporate limits.
4. The area outside the corporate limits does not have public water and sewer.
5. There were three vehicle accidents between January 1966 and January 1969.
6. There were three misdemeanors within this neighborhood in 1968. (data not complete).
7. There were seven cases of venereal disease in this neighborhood between January 1965 and January 1969.
8. There were three cases of tuberculosis in this neighborhood between January 1960 and January 1969.
9. There were 12 illegitimate births and three infant deaths within this neighborhood between January 1966 and January 1969.
10. There are four recipients of assistance to dependent children, one recipient of permanent disability assistance and four recipients of old age assistance in this neighborhood.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT:

1. Extend water and sewer to residences in newly annexed areas.
2. Pave streets and provide sidewalks on major streets.
3. Form a neighborhood development group to promote the following:
 - a. fix-up and clean-up campaign to improve housing;
and
 - b. provide active recreation areas.

NEIGHBORHOOD #8

LOCATION: Neighborhood #8, consisting of Study Area nineteen, is located in the central west section of Edenton. It is bounded on the east by Filbert Creek and generally is the developed land on each side of west Albemarle Street from Filbert Creek to a point approximately 1900 feet beyond the old corporate limits.

LAND USE: Approximately one fourth of the land is undeveloped. Primary use is residential with some scattered commercial. A large cemetery is located in this neighborhood and one industrial use.

ZONING: Under the Revised Zoning Ordinance, adopted May 27, 1969, most of this neighborhood was zoned residential, with some neighborhood commercial.

POPULATION DATA: This neighborhood has 45 residential structures and one mobile home comprising 48 individual dwelling units housing an estimated population of 163.

CHARACTER OF NEIGHBORHOOD: This neighborhood is characterized by strip residential development along west Albemarle Street and rather a large amount of undeveloped land.

BLIGHTING FACTORS WITHIN THE NEIGHBORHOOD:

Because most of the neighborhood was outside the corporate limits until recently, certain data was not available.

1. There are eight houses in need of major repair and 16 dilapidated houses out of 45 houses in this neighborhood.
2. There is 500 feet of unpaved road.
3. The water outside the corporate limits is without public water and sewer.

4. There are no parks or recreation areas within this neighborhood.
5. There was one vehicle accident between January 1966 and January 1969.
6. There were three cases of venereal disease between January 1965 and January 1969.
7. There were two cases of tuberculosis between January 1960 and January 1969.
8. There were four illegitimate births and one infant death between January 1966 and January 1969.
9. There are four recipients of assistance to dependent children, one recipient of permanent disability assistance, and two recipients of old age assistance within this neighborhood.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT:

1. Extend water and sewer to newly annexed residences.
2. Implement extension of streets proposed in Edenton Thoroughfare Plan. Provide sidewalks along Albemarle Street.
3. Support the enforcement of subdivision regulations to control future development.
4. Form a neighborhood development group to promote the following:
 - a. clean-up, fix-up campaign to improve housing;
and
 - b. provide active recreation areas.

RESOURCES FOR TREATMENT OF BLIGHT

While blight tends to be easy to find, it is difficult to cure and prevent. The community must be willing to expend its resources to combat blight. Once the community has decided to eliminate blight, there are state and federal agencies to provide assistance. However, the most valuable resources are often found within the town and its people.

The following pages list resources available to Edenton, public and private.

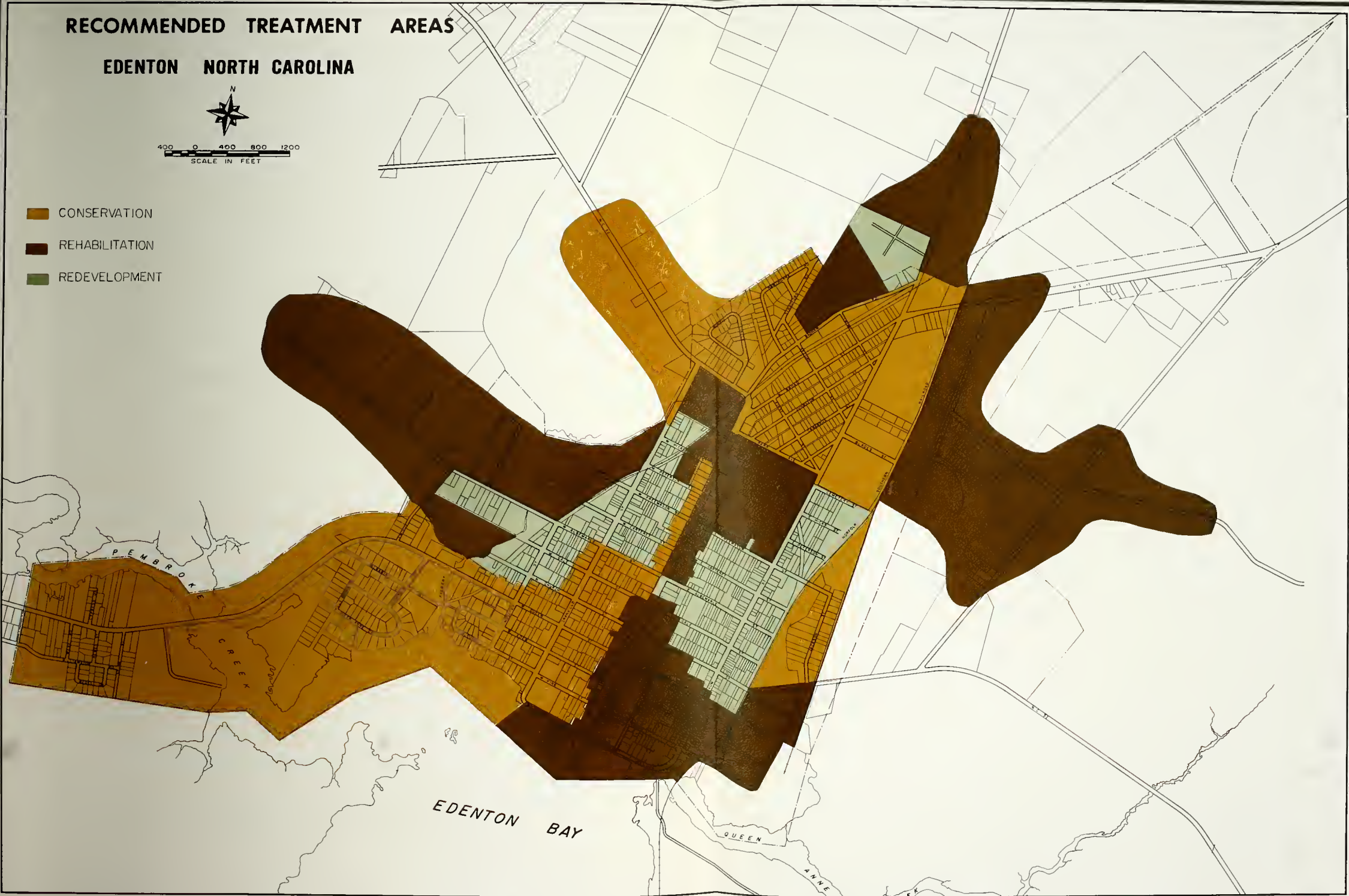
RECOMMENDED TREATMENT AREAS

EDENTON NORTH CAROLINA



400 0 400 800 1200
SCALE IN FEET

- CONSERVATION
- REHABILITATION
- REDEVELOPMENT



The Public Sector

The governing body has many resources to use in combating and preventing blight. Some are discussed in the following.

Zoning Ordinance : The Town of Edenton has recently adopted a revised zoning ordinance designed to implement its long range development plan. The zoning ordinance will help to eliminate the adverse effects on residential neighborhoods caused by mixing of incompatible land uses. It will provide minimum requirements for light, air, and space around residential buildings. It will prevent overcrowding of land and restrict residential development in unsuitable areas. It will help to preserve the utility of existing public facilities, such as schools and parks, water and sewer, and help facilitate new and expanding public facilities.

Subdivision Regulations: The town is now considering updating its subdivision regulations. Strict enforcement of adequate subdivision regulations will insure that new development will be properly designed with provisions for streets and safety for vehicles and pedestrians.

It will help protect future residents from danger of flood and provide for operation of septic tanks and uncontaminated water supply. These regulations are especially important when considering the undeveloped land annexed by the town.

Public Improvements Program: The town will soon consider a program for public improvements, placing priorities on the construction and upgrading of community facilities for years to come.

Safe water supply and waste disposal is necessary for a healthy neighborhood, along with parks, recreation, schools, and paved streets. Without these facilities, the quality of life for all the citizens is blighted. It is necessary in Edenton to preserve existing facilities, utilize them to the fullest advantage, to provide needed facilities now lacking, and plan for future facilities.

The Thoroughfare Plan: Edenton has recently adopted a Thoroughfare Plan. Such a plan is vital to each neighborhood as it provides a framework for development.

It will help to eliminate the mixture of local and through traffic in residential neighborhoods, thus reducing the danger to pedestrians and neighborhood vehicular traffic and the adverse effects of noise and fumes. It will help to protect the town's investment in public facilities and will help reduce the cost of rights-of-way.

Annexation: Many of the neighborhoods studied have much of their area and most of their blight outside the old corporate limits, where the town was unable to serve directly those in need. The annexation recently by the town has brought these blighted areas to the point where water and

sewer can be provided and codes and ordinances can be enforced. While this annexation may not appear to be economically feasible on the surface, it may well be the most important single effort of the town in eliminating blight. People now living with no safe water supply and inadequate waste disposal can be served by town facilities. Fire and police protection can be provided in needed areas. Housing will be brought under the town inspection program.

Code Enforcement: The town has received initial certification for a Workable Program and is just beginning strong enforcement of building and housing codes. A successful program will eliminate substandard housing in Edenton.

The effect of code enforcement in Edenton's neighborhoods will show immediate results in bringing existing housing up to minimum standards. It will prevent the building of new substandard housing, and close down structures that are not safe for housing. This, in turn, will help to stop the spread of blight. It will increase the residential tax base and will give the people an opportunity for a better life.

However, enforcement must be supported fully by the town and administered diligently and judiciously by competent personnel.

Public Housing: Edenton has a public housing authority now in the process of trying to obtain 309 low rent public

housing units. This effort would provide housing for many people now unable to afford standard housing. Public housing will also provide a place to locate persons displaced by elimination of substandard housing. However, there must be a program to teach the people how to live so that public housing does not become an end in itself, but serves as a beginning point for people to learn to move into the full life of the community. Therefore, it is important to hire a dedicated and compassionate Public Housing staff to help people begin a new and better life.

Urban Redevelopment: The Department of Housing and Urban Development has many programs which support local efforts in eliminating blight in areas where clearance on a broad scale is necessary to overcome blight. Some applicable Federal Programs are listed below.

Basic Water and Sewer Facilities: Grants to help communities construct adequate basic water and sewer facilities for proper growth and development.

Public Facilities: Low interest loans to provide long-term financing for construction of needed public facilities.

Urban Renewal: Advance loans and grants to help eliminate slums and blight and factors that create them.

Open Space Land: Grants to help communities acquire and develop land for open space use and to carry out urban beautification programs.

Neighborhood Facilities: Grants to help communities construct community centers to house needed economic and social services for low income neighborhoods.

Demolition Code Enforcement and Neighborhood Development Programs: Advance loans and grants to help cities with local programs eliminate slums and blight and the factors that create them.

Recreation Commission: The town has authority to establish a recreation commission to provide for a complete recreation program for the Town of Edenton, including acquisition of site and facilities.

Reference is made to the Land Development Plan, Edenton, North Carolina, which calls for eight neighborhood play fields, two small community centers and two town parks including a Waterfront Park and proposed locations are indicated. Most critical is the location of play fields in densely populated neighborhoods where vacant land is not available, and costly centers which provide for year round indoor-outdoor recreation.

Any consideration of recreation must take into account existing facilities, such as school grounds and buildings, church and industrial grounds and parking lots. Vacant lots can be leased and made into temporary play fields. Public housing should bring new recreation areas and urban redevelopment, and code enforcement should give opportunity to acquire land now unavailable. Civic clubs, churches, industries, and neighborhood groups should be encouraged to provide recreational areas, equipment and supervision of activities.

The Private Sector

Public action alone will not stem the tide of blight. The total community must become involved to effectively combat blight. Some interest groups and suggested efforts are listed below:

1. Historic Edenton: This group, already active in preserving Edenton's historic structures, could form a basic group to improve neighborhoods and, in reaching for its goals, promote the following:
 - 1) improving structures in neighborhood No. 2;
 - 2) acquisition of park and open space near historical structures; and
 - 3) support coordinated downtown and historic waterfront development into major historic civic and recreation center.
2. Chamber of Commerce: Promote development of downtown merchants group to develop a downtown plan which would work for the following:
 - 1) improving all structures exterior and interior;
 - 2) provide for safe convenient parking-open space-public areas;
 - 3) promote waterfront development; and
 - 4) encourage industry to hire unskilled and female employees.
3. Civic Clubs, Churches, etc.: Because civic clubs, churches and other organizations cover most interest groups, they are in a very favorable position to combat blight.

An example of projects open to such groups could be as follows:

- 1) provide low cost public housing or rent subsidy to persons unable to afford adequate housing;
- 2) provide recreation areas, facilities, and recreation programs;

- 3) give aid to individuals to improve their homes, bringing them up to standard;
- 4) sponsor town wide clean up-antilitter campaigns, landscaping of public areas, etc.; and
- 5) provide a continuing survey of conditions and needs, making the results available to the public periodically.

Neighborhood Development Committees: Each neighborhood should establish a committee of its own residents to promote the neighborhood. Projects for these committees should include the following:

- 1) campaign to fix-up structures that exist;
- 2) periodic clean-up campaigns that touch everyone;
- 3) promote recreational areas and programs making use of vacant parcels in the neighborhoods; and
- 4) support public programs which benefit the neighborhoods.

Industry: Industry can become a partner in combating blight in the community, especially where the industry is located next to or within a residential neighborhood. Some efforts of industry could be:

- 1) enact measures to reduce smoke and noise;
- 2) provide attractive buffers between plants and residential uses;
- 3) clean-up and landscape industrial sites;
- 4) provide recreational areas and recreational programs;
- 5) promote home cleanliness and maintenance, and good citizenship among their employees; and
- 6) hire unskilled and female employees who have great needs for employment.

PROGRAM FOR TREATMENT OF BLIGHT

Due to the size, the limited financial resources, and the demands already pressing upon Edenton's resources, it is necessary for a program to utilize existing personnel, agencies and committees to eliminate blight. Larger capital expenditures should be scheduled in order to receive maximum credit toward other programs such as urban redevelopment. Such a program will rely heavily on private and civic participation which will require a high degree of coordination. See Chart on page 57 for an evaluation of program elements.

The overall responsibility for an improvement program should be delegated to the Edenton Planning Board. This board already has responsibilities in zoning, subdivision regulations, and the thoroughfare plan. Under this board for purposes of overall coordination would come the following subcommittees.

Code Enforcement, Housing, and Redevelopment Subcommittee: This subcommittee to be made up of two members of the planning board, a member of the housing authority, and redevelopment commission. This committee would be responsible for coordinating activities to eliminate substandard housing, provide low rent public housing, and provision of needed community facilities.

Recreation, Beautification, and Clean-up Subcommittee: This subcommittee to be made up of two members of the planning board, one member of Historic Edenton, one member from business-industrial interest, one member from a garden club, and one member from interested civic club. This subcommittee would be responsible for establishing neighborhood development committees, and enlisting civic clubs, churches, industries, etc.

in a program for recreation, beautification and clean-up on a town wide and neighborhood basis. The subcommittee would also work with the school board and other agencies for further coordination.

Economic Subcommittee: Two members from planning board, one member of Chamber of Commerce, one member from technical institute or public school, one member from industry, one member from each neighborhood development group. This subcommittee would be responsible for coordinating activities in education, technical training, industry and commerce to improve the economic capacity of the people and for the promotion of adult education.

Social: Two members from planning board, one member from the Good Neighbor Council, one member from business, one member from health profession, one member from each neighborhood development group. This subcommittee would be responsible for coordinating activities aimed at improving the basic health and welfare of people in blighted neighborhood, training designed to teach basic health, as well as education and communication.

Public Utilities Subcommittees: Two members of planning board, two members Electric and Water Department, two members of Neighborhood Development groups. This subcommittee would be responsible for coordinating public improvements, streets, water and sewer, with neighborhood needs throughout the town.

TABLE V
SUGGESTED EDENTON DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Agencies Involved	General Program	Town Capital Expenditures	Personnel Expenditures	Non Government Expenditures	Funding Other Than Local
Town-Housing Authority-Federal	Public Housing	Light	Light	Light	100% Federal
Town-Housing Authority-Federal	Code Enforcement	Light	Medium	Light	Federal Assistance
Town	Annexation	Light	Medium	Light	
Town-Federal	Water and Sewer	Heavy	Light	Light	50% Federal
Town-County-State-Schools-Technical Institute-Chamber of Commerce	Economic	Light	Light	Light	State-County
Town-County-State Federal	Social	Light	Light	Heavy	
Town-State-Federal-Private-Civic-School-Industry-Merchant-Recreation Commission	Recreation	Heavy	Heavy	Heavy	50% Federal demonstration grants - 90% Federal
Town-Planning Board	Zoning and Sub-division Regulation	Light	Medium	Light	
Town-Planning Board-State	Thoroughfare Plan	Light	Light	Light	State
Town-Redevelopment Commission-Federal	Urban Redevelopment without credits with credits	Heavy Medium	Heavy Medium	Light Light	75% Federal 100% Federal
Town-Civic-Private	Paint-up - Fix-up	Light	Light	Heavy	

FIVE YEAR PROGRAM

Public Housing: Provide 309 low rent public housing units.

Code Enforcement: Bring 100 housing units up to standard through strict code enforcement.

Water and Sewer: Provide water and sewer to residents in newly annexed areas. This represents a heavy capital expenditure and every effort should be made to capitalize on credits toward a Redevelopment Program from this expenditure.

Social: Efforts by planning board subcommittee should be made to form a neighborhood development group in each neighborhood, especially blighted neighborhoods. Such groups would give expression to needs in each neighborhood. Aim must be to provide a means of communication, met with responsive local government that will seek out needs and act to meet the needs.

Economic: To establish a branch of the College of the Albemarle in Elizabeth City in Edenton and expand its activities to meet the immediate needs of Edenton's economically needy citizens.

This will mean programing courses to meet the needs of the people and informing the people of the advantages. The success of this program will depend upon bringing some classes into the town or offering transportation to the present site at Elizabeth City.

Urban Redevelopment: Appoint a redevelopment commission for the town. This commission should contact the Federal officials and consultants concerning redevelopment. A yearly Neighborhood Development Program approach encompassing all the blighted areas of the town, as pointed out in this publication, should be considered. This is important in view of credits from water and sewer, hospital and school construction.

Recreation: A Recreation Commission should be created to promote a complete recreation program and support the acquisition of land and facilities.

The town should establish four neighborhood play fields. Every effort should be made to encourage neighborhood development groups, civic clubs, etc. to provide these play areas.

Coordination should begin with the school board to utilize fully school recreational facilities.

Acquisition should begin on town - waterfront park - enlisting aid of all interested groups in the town, including Chamber of Commerce and Historic Edenton.

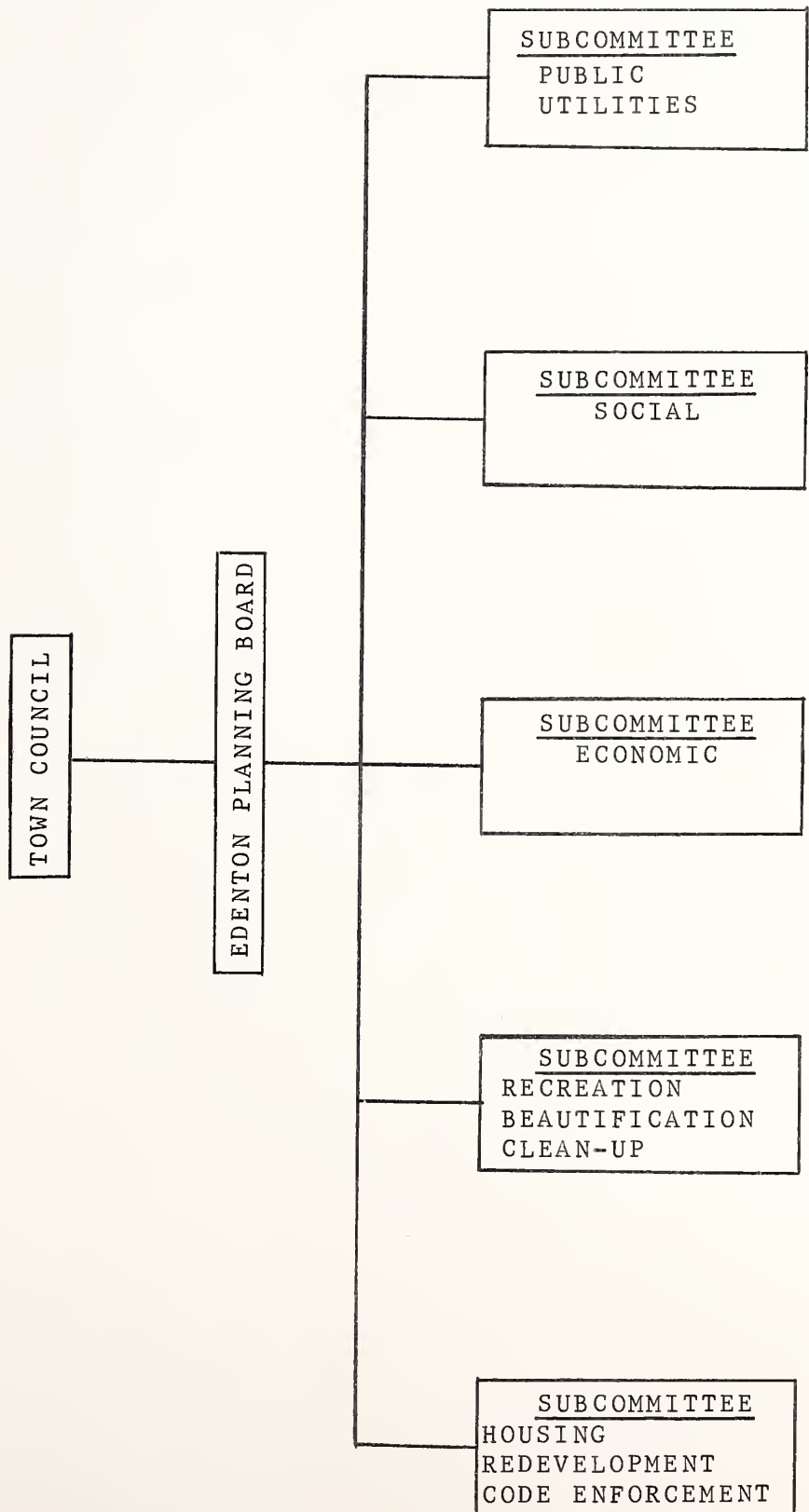
Zoning and Subdivision Regulations: Revised zoning ordinance and subdivision regulations should be passed by the Town Council during this period.

Thoroughfare Plan: The town should officially adopt the thoroughfare plan already prepared. The town could then use

its influence and various regulations to speed the acquisition of rights-of-way.

Paint-up - Clean-up Campaign: Begin in each neighborhood, clean-up and paint-up campaigns, along with annual town wide campaigns.

TABLE VI
PROPOSED ORGANIZATION FOR TREATMENT OF BLIGHT



APPENDIX

CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES AFFECTED BY POOR HOUSING

As a part of the study of blight in the neighborhoods of the Town of Edenton, a 19% sample survey was conducted by the Division of Community Planning in Neighborhoods 3, 6, 7 and 8, the neighborhoods most affected by poor housing. The results of this survey appear on the following four tables. Table VII covers Neighborhood 3, Table VIII covers Neighborhood 6, Table IX covers Neighborhood 7, and Table X covers Neighborhood 8.

The characteristics associated with poor housing are high percentages of the following: renter occupancy, non-white residences, lack of indoor plumbing, lack of public water and sewer, low rent, low income, more women than men in the income producing years (ages 25 to 64). Some difference in the characteristics can be accounted for in that Neighborhood 3 is a densely populated area in old Edenton while the other neighborhoods are rather sparsely populated areas recently annexed by the Town of Edenton.

TABLE VII
Neighborhood 3 Survey Questionnaire

January 1969
10% Sample

Neighborhood 3
22 visitations

1. Tenure	2. Race	3. Occupations
Owner 3	Negro 22	Unskilled 9
Renter 19		Semi-skilled 10
		Unemployed -
		Retired 8
4. Number of Rooms in the D.U. - 4.8		
Bedrooms		
1 2 3 4 or more	5. 2.32 bedrooms per dwelling unit	
5 9 6 1		
Is there Running Water?		
2 - Hot and Cold Running Water inside the D.U.		
17 - Only Cold Water Inside the D.U.		
3 - No Running Water		
6. Is There a Flush Toilet?	7. Source of Water	
Yes 16	Municipal 20	
No 6	Unknown 2	
8. Is There a Bathtub or Shower?	9. Sewage Disposal	
Yes 3	Public Sewer 20	
No 19	Cesspool or Septic Tank 2	
10. Monthly Rent (Including Electric, Water, Gas, and Heat)	11. Family Income	
Less than \$20 4	Under \$1000 6	
\$20 - \$29 6	\$1000 - 1,999 4	
\$30 - \$39 8	\$2000 - 2,999 3	
\$40 - \$49 1	\$3000 - 3,999 5	
	\$4000 - 4,999 2	
	Unknown 2	
12. Sex-Age Breakdown		
Sex	Years	
Male Female	Under 5 5-14 15-24 25-34	
	5 11 5 2	
1. 40	35-44 45-54 55-64 Over 65	
	4 5 3 5	
	Under 5 5-14 15-24 25-34	
	5 16 5 5	
2. 49	35-44 45-54 55-64 Over 65	
	6 2 3 7	
13. Value of Owner Occupied Structure		
Under \$5,000 13	\$5,000 - 7,900 18	\$8,000 - 9,900 1
Bedroom Density - 1.75 persons/bedroom		
Dwelling Unit Density - 4.05 persons/dwelling unit		

TABLE VIII
Neighborhood 6- Survey Questionnaire

6 Samples

1. Occupancy	2. Race	3. Occupations	
Owner 5	Negro 6	Unskilled 3	
Renter 1		Semi-skilled 1	
		None & Retired 2	
4. Average of Rooms in the D.U. - 4.2			
Bedrooms			
1	2	3	4 or more
1	3	1	1
		2.3 bedrooms per dwelling unit	
5. Is there Running Water?	6. Is There a Flush Toilet?		
No Running Water 6	No 6		
7. Source of Water	8. Is There a Bathtub or Shower?		
Municipal 1	Yes 0		
Well or other 5	No 6		
9. Sewage Disposal	10. Monthly Rent (Including Electric, Water, Gas, and Heat)		
Outside Privy 6	\$20 - 29 1		
11. Family Income			
\$2000 - 2,999 1			
\$3000 - 3,999 3			
Unknown 2			
12. Sex-Age Breakdown			
Sex		Years	
Male	Female	Under 5	5-14 15-24 25-34
			4 2 1
1. 11		35-44	45-54 55-64 Over 65
		1	1 2
		Under 5	5-14 15-24 25-34
2.	16	6	2 2 1
		35-44	45-54 55-64 Over 65
		1	1 2 1
13. Value of Owner Occupied Structure			
Under \$5,000 2			
\$5,000 - 7,900 4			

Bedroom Density - 1.93 persons per bedroom
Dwelling Unit Density - 4.50 persons per dwelling unit

TABLE IX
Neighborhood 7 - Survey Questionnaire

9 Samples

1. Occupancy	2. Race	3. Occupations
Owner 4	Caucasian 1	Agriculture 1
Renter 5	Negro 8	Unskilled 2
		Semi-skilled 2
		Not employed - retired 4
4. Number of Rooms in the D.U. - 4.7		
Bedrooms		
1 2 3		
1 5 3		2.22 bedrooms per dwelling unit
5. Is There Running Water?	6. Is There a Flush Toilet?	
Only Cold Water Inside the D.U. 1	Toilet? 9	
No Running Water 8	No 9	
7. Source of Water	8. Is There a Bathtub or Shower?	
Municipal 1	No 9	
Well or Other 8		
9. Sewage Disposal	10. Monthly Rent (Including Electric, less than \$20 2 Water, Gas, and Heat)	
Outside Privy 5	\$20 - \$29 2	
	\$40 - \$49 1	
	Tenant Farmer 1	
11. Family Income		
\$1000 - 1,999 3		
\$2000 - 2,999 3		
\$3000 - 3,999 1		
\$4000 - 4,999 1		
Unknown 1		
12. Sex-Age Breakdown		
Sex		Years
Male	Female	Under 5 5-14 15-24 25-34
		1 7 3 2
1. 18		35-44 45-54 55-64 Over 65
		2 1 1 1
		Under 5 5-14 15-24 25-34
2.	24	3 8 5 1
		35-44 45-54 55-64 Over 65
		1 5 1
13. Value of Owner Occupied Structure		
Under \$5,000 6	\$5,000 - 7,900 3	

Bedroom Density - 2.10 persons per bedroom
Dwelling Unit Density - 4.66 persons per dwelling unit

TABLE X
Neighborhood 8 - Survey Questionnaire

6 Samples

1. Occupancy	2. Race	3. Occupations	
Owner 4	Negro 6	Unskilled 1	
Renter 2		Semi-skilled 2	
		Retired & None 3	
4. Average of Rooms in the D.U. - 5.8			
Bedrooms			
1	2	3	4 or more
1		3	2
			3.0 bedrooms per dwelling unit
5. Is there Running Water?			
Hot and Cold Running Water Inside the D.U.	1		
Only Cold Water Inside the D.U.	1		
Running Water on Property Only	1		
No Running Water	3		
6. Is There a Flush Toilet?	7. Source of Water		
Yes 1	Municipal 3		
No 5	Well or Other 3		
8. Is There a Bathtub or Shower?	9. Sewage Disposal		
Yes 1	Public Sewer 1		
No 5	Outside Privy 5		
10. Monthly Rent (Including Electric, \$20 - \$29 1 Water, Gas, and \$40 - \$49 1 Heat)	11. Family Income		
	Under \$1000 2		
	\$2000 - 2,999 1		
	\$4000 - 4,999 2		
	Unknown 1		
12. Sex-Age Breakdown			
Sex		Years	
Male	Female	Under 5	5-14 15-24 25-34
		2	3 5
1. 15		35-44	45-54 55-64 Over 65
		1	1 1 2
		Under 5	5-14 15-24 25 - 34
2.	11		5
		35-44	45-54 55-64 Over 65
		1	2 3
13. Value of Owner Occupied Structure			
Under \$5000 3			
\$5,000 - 7,900 3			

Bedroom Density - 1.44 persons per bedroom
Dwelling Unit Density - 4.33 persons per dwelling unit

